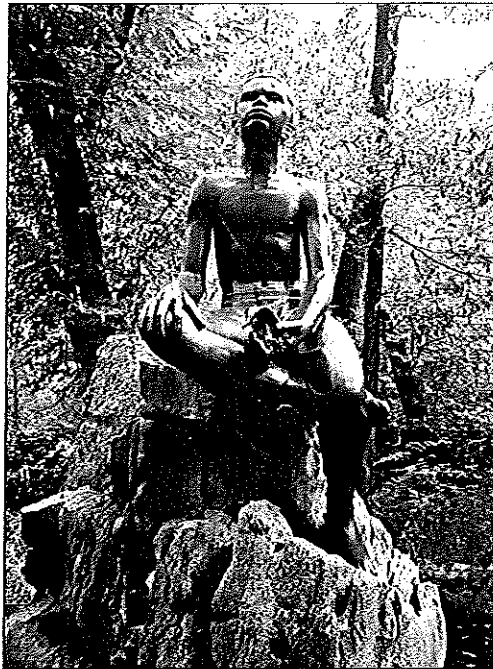


DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER NATIONAL MONUMENT
Diamond, Missouri

SCOPE OF COLLECTION STATEMENT



Prepared by: C. S. Gentry 8-4-2011
Park Ranger Date

Concurred by: Carolyn Wallingford 9/9/11
Chief, Museum Collections & Records Management, Date
Midwest Region

Approved by: James R. [Signature] 8-4-2011
Superintendent Date

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D. Park History, Significance, Purpose, Themes, and Goals

George Washington Carver National Monument was established by an Act of Congress on July 14, 1943 (57 Statute 563, PL 78-148) as a *“public national monument to George Washington Carver.”* The act states that the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to *“Maintain...a museum for relics and records pertaining to George Washington Carver, and for other articles of national and patriotic interest, and to accept, on behalf of the United States, for installation in such museum, articles which may be offered as additions to the museum.”*

In the management of its museum collection, the park will comply with the legislative intent and mandate of Congress; comply with applicable laws, regulations, policies, and guidelines as they relate to resources management; adhere to the current National Park Service planning documents and requirements; and assist with meeting the legitimate need of management and interpretation.

To comply with the park’s enabling legislation and to follow current National Park Service management objectives, the park’s museum collection will be managed to collect, preserve, and to protect those cultural and natural objects that relate significantly to the life and understanding of George Washington Carver and to park resources. The park will collect various Carver related materials, including personal memorabilia, documents and archeological objects that provide historical understanding of Carver, insight into his development as a humanitarian, educator, scientist and artist, and view of the depth of his religious convictions, spiritual life and personal commitment to serve humanity. Objects principally related to Carver’s scientific work will be referred to Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site (National Park Service), except when items are needed for exhibit purposes at the park or demonstrate another aspect of his life.

In addition, objects associated with Moses and Susan Carver, the birthplace site, and the Williams site are appropriate for the collection, particularly those items dating from the period during which George Washington Carver lived on the property. Moses Carver’s niece, Sarah and her husband William Moore Williams occupied a home near what is now the Williams pond. Other objects appropriate for the collection may include items associated with Andrew and Mariah Watkins, the African-American couple whom George lived with while attending the Neosho Colored School in Neosho, Missouri. (Mariah exposed George to her spiritual ideals and taught him service to mankind.) Other personalities who influenced and directed Carver’s life are acceptable, but only as they add insight into his life. Other African-American objects may also be appropriate for the collection if they depict a theme related to a period of time in which Carver lived.

Efforts to assemble a museum collection within the park began prior to the 1953 dedication with local donations of individuals associated with the Moses Carver family and area residents. Research was geared to the identification of tangible historic resources on park grounds. The farm contained 19 farm buildings, only one of which, the second (1881) Moses Carver dwelling, proved to have any historic merit. National Park Service Regional Historian Merrill J. Mattes and Park Historian Robert Fuller conducted

numerous interviews with elderly residents of Diamond, MO in an effort to determine the appearance of the Moses Carver farm during George W. Carver's childhood. In particular, they aimed at establishing the location of the slave cabin where Carver was born. In the spring of 1953, archeologist Paul Beaubien conducted the first archeological investigation near the site of the birthplace cabin.

The growing collection was located in a 12 feet by 12 feet room with a 10 foot ceiling in the maintenance building which posed a serious threat to the collection. The collection was later moved to temporary facility, a former residential living quarters. In 2007, the collection moved to a newly constructed 600 square feet dedicated collection storage facility within the visitor center.

The park's natural history collection originally included a herbarium collection. The majority of specimens were collected in the 1950s by Ernest J. Palmer. A limited number of specimens were added to the collection over the years, primarily herbarium specimens collected by researchers. Over the years, the natural history collection has experienced growth, a result of various resource management projects conducted in the park. These include inventory and monitoring projects conducted by the National Park Service. It is anticipated that this collection will continue to grow due to park resource management activities, the Inventory and Monitoring program, and other scientific research activities.

The park's mission statements, identified in the General Management Plan (1997) are to:

1. Memorialize the life of George Washington Carver as a distinguished African American, scientist, educator, humanitarian, Christian, artists, and musician.
2. Preserve the setting of the Moses Carver farm and birthplace of George Washington Carver.
3. Interpret the life, accomplishments, and contributions of George Washington Carver using a museum, wayside exhibits, and other interpretive strategies.

The park's General Management Plan (1997), Long-Range Interpretive Plan (2007), and Resource Management Plan (1999) state that the purpose of the museum collection is to:

1. Increase knowledge, inspiration, and an awareness of preservation and stewardship among present and future generations through the effective use of exhibits, research, programs, and publications that are related to the park's interpretive themes and resource management objectives and goals.
2. Support scientific research and resource management.
3. Preserve important or locally significant species collected in response to specific research or interpretive needs.
4. Guarantee the protection of objects whose in-situ preservation cannot be assured.

The park's museum collection should also support the park's interpretive themes and period (ca.1863-1943), identified in the Long-Range Interpretive Plan (2007):

Primary Theme: A Carver's Life Platform

Born into slavery on a southwest Missouri farm amidst the tumultuous times surround the Civil War, George Washington Carver experienced racism, segregation, and other hardships; yet demonstrated an "I Can" attitude throughout his life.

Sub-theme A-1:

Orphaned as a young slave child and challenged by health ailments, George overcame many hardships.

Sub-theme A-2:

George experienced racial discrimination, yet succeeded in his quest for education, developing an "I Can" attitude that carried him throughout his life.

Sub-theme A-3:

The cultural environment that George experienced during his formative years provided him skills that proved to be invaluable throughout his life.

Primary Theme: B: Carver's Spirituality

George Washington Carver possessed deep Christian beliefs, combining his faith in God with science and crediting Divine revelation for his creative abilities.

Sub-theme B-1:

Carver's deep Christian faith guided every aspect of his life and work.

Sub-theme B-2:

Carver viewed science and religion as seamlessly interconnected tools to reveal truth, and credited God as the source of his creative genius.

Primary Theme C-Carver's Passion for Art

George Washington Carver possessed the soul of an artist, expressing himself artistically through his work, gaining personal rejuvenation through artistic pursuits and encouraging others to incorporate beauty into their lives.

Sub-theme C-1:

George was resourceful and creative in his artistic endeavors-gaining inspiration from the natural environment and deriving a sense of serenity and personal rejuvenation from his creations.

Sub-theme C-2:

George inspired and encouraged others to pursue their own artistic explorations and incorporate beauty into their daily lives.

Sub-theme C-3:

Carver's expression of himself artistically in everything that he did was evident in his work, his hobbies, and his appreciation of the fine arts.

Primary Theme D-Carver's Life Work and Achievements

George Washington Carver's life of service led him to become a renowned scientist, educator, humanitarian, and example of interracial cooperation.

Sub-theme D-1:

Carver's contributions in a variety of scientific fields led him to receive recognition for numerous accomplishments in science and agriculture.

Sub-theme D-2:

As an educator and research scientist George Washington Carver led a life of service, carrying out his vision for an economically-rejuvenated south by promoting self-sufficiency and conservation.

Sub-theme D-3:

As Carver's scientific efforts received attention, his growing fame during an era of racial violence provided him increased access to whites and the opportunity to cross racial boundaries in an effort to promote interracial understanding.

The park's Resources Management Plan (1999), identifies the following resource management objective and goals:

Management Goals

1. To study the park's flora, fauna, and natural systems to provide baseline data.
2. To protect natural and cultural resources by identifying and mitigating threats.
3. To restore the natural and cultural resources that are damaged, lacking, or absent due to past operations and activities of humans.

E. Laws, Regulations and Conventions Related to Museum Collections

Archeological collections, except inalienable and communal property (as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 [25 USC 3001-13]), recovered from within park boundaries through systemic collection are Federal property and must be retained in the park's museum collections in accordance with 43 CFR 7.13 and NPS *Management Policies* (2006).

In accordance with the NPS Research Permit and Reporting System, permits to collect natural resource specimens state that retained specimens remain Federal property, are incorporated into the park museum collection and, as required by 36 CFR 2.5g, must bear official National Park Service museum labels and their catalog numbers will be registered in the National Park Service Catalog.

Other laws, regulations, directives and conventions pertinent to the acquisition of museum collections at the park include: the Lacey Act of 1900 (18 USC 43-44), the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (16 USC 703-711), the Bald Eagle Protection Act of

1940, as amended (16 USC 668-668d); the Federal Property and Administrative Service Act of 1949, as amended (40 USC 483 [b]); the Federal Records Act of 1950, as amended ("Records Management by Federal Agencies" [44 USC 3101 et. seq.]); the Freedom of Information Act of 1966, as amended (5 USC 552); the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 USC 1361-1407); the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 USC 1531-1543); the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 USC 522a); the Copyright Act of 1976 (17 USC 101 seq. [1988 & Supp. V 1993]); the American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 (42 USC 1996); the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA) (25 USC 3001-3013); Federal Property Management Regulation (FPMR), 41 CFR 101; Departmental Manual, Interior Property Management Regulations IPMR); 411 Departmental Manual, "Managing Museum Property," Chapters 1-3, "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archeological Collections," 36 CFR 79; NAGPRA Final Regulations, 43 CFR 10; "Disposition of Federal Records," 36 CFR 1228; "Protection of Archeological Resources," 43 CFR 7; "Preservation of American Antiquities," 43 CFR 3; "Preservation, Arrangement, Duplication, Exhibition of Records" (44 USC 2109); "Disposal of Records" (44 USC 3301 et seq.); Director's Order #19: Records Management; Director's Order #24: NPS Museum Collections Management; Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management; Director's Order #44: Personal Property Management; the 1983 Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES); the 1970 UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export, and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (implemented in the United States by P.L 97-446 in 1983, 19 USC 2601).

F. Structures, Landmarks and Other Park Resources Listed on National or International Registers.

Historic resources within the park listed on the National Register of Historic Places include: 1881 Moses Carver House.

II. TYPES OF COLLECTIONS

The interpretive themes and resource management goals stated in the introduction provide direction for the acquisition of museum objects. The following guidelines will prevent arbitrary and excessive growth of the collection, while ensuring that it remains relevant to the park's mission.

A. Cultural Collection

The purpose of this collection is to increase knowledge and inspiration among present and future generations through exhibits, research, and interpretive programs; support research, resource management and education; provide baseline data of park cultural resources; document changes these resources are undergoing because of internal park conditions and external effects; to guarantee the protection of important objects whose

in-situ preservation cannot be assured.

Objects and archival collections with a direct association to the park are more desirable for inclusion with the collection than similar items without such primary significance. The cultural collection is subdivided into three disciplines: archeology, history, and archives and manuscripts; the park does not have an ethnology collection. The following list identifies, by discipline, object types appropriate to the park's museum collection and, as needed, notes current representation.

The cultural collection must support these goals. This will ensure that only relevant objects and archival materials are accessioned into the collection. Future growth of the collection should be restricted to items related to:

1. Interpretive and/or research needs identified in the park's General Management Plan (1997), Resource Management Plan (1999), Long-Range Interpretive Plan (2007), exhibit plans, and other applicable park planning documents and resource studies.
2. Enhancing understanding of and promoting increased stewardship of the park's cultural resources.
3. Regulatory and compliance activities such as those mandated by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (ARPA).

1. Archeology Collection

Archeological collections are generated in response to cultural resource management requirements related to legal mandates, to development of park facilities, to preservation-related activities, to research requirements, and to interpretive needs. The archeological collection includes artifacts and other materials obtained using archeological methods.

As per 43 CFR Part 7, any archeological materials discovered within the park (except inalienable and communal property, as defined by NAGPRA) are property of the United States and will be maintained as a part of the park's museum collection.

a. Artifacts and Specimens

Archeological research projects within the park may result in the collection of artifacts, ecofacts, or other data.

Park staff and visitors should be discouraged from picking up surface artifacts. It is preferred that surface artifacts be left in-situ and their location documented. If materials are collected and brought to park staff, appropriate measures must be taken to ensure that the visitor collection no more material, that precise provenience information is recorded, if possible, and that the objects/data are

promptly given to the curatorial staff upon receipt by staff member. Archeology represents approximately 15 percent of the total objects in the collection.

The park's archeology collection includes:

Historic/Prehistoric Material The collection contains materials from sites related to the settlement of the lands within the park during the historic period, and sites associated with early park development, from circa 1943 through 1953. This collection consists of roughly 1,835 artifacts, including projectile points, flaked stone, ground pottery, household items, tools, glass, porcelain and ceramic shreds.

b. Associated Field Records

All records associated with archeological collections are retained as part of the museum collection. These records include field notes and catalogs, daily journals, drawings and maps, photographs and negatives, slides, sound recordings, raw data sheets, instrument charts, remote sensing materials, collection inventories, analytical study data, conservation treatment records, computer documentation and data, as well as any other documents generated through archeological activity.

2. History

The history collection is an important component of the interpretive and resource management programs and supports the mission of the park. The collection's importance is noted in the Long Range Interpretive Plan (2007), and the General Management Plan (1997).

The collection includes objects and archival materials that represent the life of George Washington Carver and management's interpretive themes outlined in the introduction of this document. Priority for acquiring historical objects is given to the documented site related items and those objects directly associated with George Washington Carver. If items are available, preference is reserved for acquiring the best-preserved examples. Approximately 75 percent of the George Washington Carver National Monument collection is historic artifacts.

Only historic material that has a direct association with the park is included in the museum collection. When a large quantity of an object type is available, priority is given to acquiring the best-preserved examples. The history collection is based on the park themes suited to establish the following collecting categories:

- a. Historic Era: George Washington Carver related items.** The park will collect items directly associated with George Washington Carver. The objects will provide significant information about his development as a scientist, artist, humanitarian, and educator; insight into his deep religious

convictions and spiritual life; and illustrate his strong commitment to personal service.

- b. **Items associated with places and persons in George Washington Carver's life.** Materials in this category include items associated with Moses & Susan Carver; Moses Carver's niece, Sarah and William Moore Williams, who occupied a home on the property while George was a child; Andrew and Mariah Watkins; the birthplace site, other personalities who influenced and directed Carver's life.

The collection of resource material will be limited, and duplicate objects will be restricted to research materials which may be used for permanent exhibits, allowing for the rotation of objects as a means of preservation.

- c. **Early Park Development (1940-1953)** Material in this category includes letters from politicians, dignitaries, and organizations in support for a national park in George Washington Carver's honor.
- d. **Commemorative Events.** Memorabilia from important current or commemorative events are included in the museum collection. Materials related to the 1953 grand opening of the park and various park anniversary have been included. Other examples include, the 75th Anniversary of the National Park Service and commemorative postal cachets. Materials from these types of activities will continue to be preserved as they become available.
- e. **Historic Fabric.** When original fabric is removed from a historic structure during preservation or repair project, a representation portion of the fabric will be preserved and accessioned into the museum collection, along with any associated documentation.
- f. **Works of art associated with George Washington Carver or resources of the park.** The park may purchase and/or accept donated items of artwork depicting George Washington Carver and events associated with his life, the park and related subjects. In some situations, works of art may be appropriate for the collection.
- g. **Future Collections Activity.** Future collections activity in this area will concentrate on the acquisition of outstanding examples of objects currently not represented in the collection, which meet the criteria referenced above and meets objectives in the park's General Management Plan (1997, Long Range Interpretive Plan (2007), future exhibit plans or other planning documents. This will ensure the history collection is relevant to the interpretive and research needs of the park.

3. Archival and Manuscript Collection

The archival collection includes personal papers of George Washington Carver; materials associated with Moses and Susan Carver, Andrew and Mariah Watkins, and other personalities who influenced and directed George Washington Carver's life are appropriate. Also included are original historic photographs, negatives, archeological field notes, slides, and items documenting the establishment of the park. A significant oral history collection will be included in the formal museum. The collection included oral history recording from the 1950s, regarding George Washington Carver's early life. The original reel to reel tapes are located at Harpers Ferry Center (National Park Service), Harpers Ferry, WV. The recordings have been transcribed and copies are available for interpretive use. Currently, the oral histories are on cassette tapes, but should be transferred to the latest technology, as a disc.

Policy and procedures for archival collections and record management are outlined in National Park Service *Management Policies* (2006), Director's Order #19: Records Management (2010), the *Museum Handbook*, Part II, Appendix D: Archives and Manuscripts Collections, and the National Park Service *Records Disposition Schedule*.

Library Materials

The park maintains a library for reference use by park staff, researchers, and the general public. The library includes reference items and works on George Washington Carver, U.S. history (featuring extensive works on African-American history and culture), Missouri history, natural history, the history of the National Park Service, and resources management (natural and cultural).

Other library materials include preservation copies of historic photographs and current color prints and negatives, includes photographs of George Washington Carver, James (Jim) Carver, Moses Carver, and contemporaries of George Washington Carver throughout his life. Original historic photographic prints and negatives are cataloged as museum property.

The park collects copies of documents, research materials, oral history tapes, manuscripts, computer media, and microfilm relating to George Washington Carver, Moses and Susan Carver, their families, and contemporaries of George Washington Carver. These materials maintained as non-museum property.

The Administrative archives will include materials that document the activities of various citizens, groups, the National Park Service, and employees in the establishment and administration of the park. The archives may not, by law, include any official documents that are to be retired or to the National Archives. They may contain copies of such official records, however, and any materials considered by law to be unofficial.

The historic archives, library, and administrative archives are described in this Scope of Collection Statement so the acquisition of documentary, reference materials, and/or other appropriate memorabilia may proceed in a rational and orderly conduct. These actions are taken to support other collections and to make clear the relationship of all the sub-collections. Park administrative history records and the library are not part of the museum collection by National Park Service policy. They are managed and accounted separately.

Future Collections Activity

In accordance with Director's Order #19: Records Management (2010) and the National Park Service *Records Disposition Schedule* (1986), the park will examine all current park files before they are transferred to the National Archives and Records Administration or disposed of, to ensure the retention of copies of important official records in the park. Other materials to be retained include materials related to scientific studies and resource management activities; oral histories, historic resource studies, and similar reports; photographs, blueprints, specifications and other items documenting facility development. Retained materials are managed as part of the museum collection.

B. Natural History Collection

Purpose

The purpose of this collection is to support scientific research, resource management and education; provide baseline data of park natural resources; document changes these resources are undergoing because of internal park conditions and external effects; preserve important or locally significant species collected in response to specific research or interpretive needs; to establish a permanent baseline data about indigenous and exotic plants important for the restoration of this historic landscape; to archive samples of water and air studies for future air quality and acid rain studies; to provide baseline data on plants, vertebrate and invertebrates of southwestern Missouri, providing essential baseline data on which to evaluate change. The natural history collection must support these goals. This will ensure that only well-documented and appropriate specimens are retained. Future growth of the collection should be restricted to specimens and associated records generated through:

Collecting and maintaining natural history collections is an important part of the resources management and interpretive programs at George Washington Carver NM. The natural history collections will be tailored to meet the following purposes:

1. Authorized scholarly research and selective acquisition based on:

- Needs identified in the park's General Management Plan (1997), Resource Management Plan (1999), and other applicable park planning documents and resource studies
 - Servicewide initiatives such as the Natural Resource Challenge
 - Enhancing understanding of and promoting increased stewardship of the park's ecosystem
2. Inventorying and Monitoring Activities
 3. Regulatory and compliance activities such as those mandated by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), as amended

Scholarly research may be conducted by park staff or non-NPS scientists. All collecting activities must be in compliance with 36 CFR 2.5, the Research Permit and Reporting System, Director's Order #77: Natural Resource Protection, and National Park Service *Natural Resource Management Guideline* (1991). All researchers must comply with applicable state and Federal laws regulating collecting, documenting collections and other associated activities. No collector (including park staff) can work in the park without first obtaining a signed permit. The collections section of the permit application must be completed, documenting where collections of specimens and associated records will be housed. The option provided by 36 CFR 2.5 to have cataloged collections maintained outside of the park will be given consideration should the natural history collection expand the park's ability to properly maintain and store specimens. Questions related to collecting within the park should be addressed to the park's research coordinator.

Natural resource specimens collected outside the park boundaries will not be included in the collection unless the specimens are required to illustrate interpretive exhibits, to augment specific park-related research projects, or to demonstrate effects on park resources. Written permissions from landowners or appropriate officials is obtained when collecting occurs on their land. This documentation or copies must become part of the museum collection's accession file.

Taxidermy "mounts" and freeze-dried specimens will be obtained only when a specific need (such as for an exhibit) is identified. Specialty collections such as frozen or other types of tissue samples are beyond the capability of the park to preserve. If they are collected and held by other repositories, they will be accessioned and cataloged in the park's collection. Archived soils and other strictly environmental monitoring samples will only be collected as part of authorized research projects.

This collection is divided into two disciplines: biology and geology. The park does not have a paleontology collection.

The following list identifies the categories of specimens that are to be included in the museum collection and notes their current representation.

1. BIOLOGY

- a. **Flora.** Major herbarium collections of vascular plants were made in the 1950s-1980s. Thus, many species are represented in the herbarium. The non-vascular flora is not well represented in the herbarium. One research project has been conducted in this area; a lichen study was conducted in 1991. Specimens from that project are to be stored in the herbarium. It is anticipated that the herbarium collection will continue to grow as a result of park management activities (inventory and monitoring, fire effects, etc.) and authorized scholarly research.

Note: A teaching collection of herbarium specimens was developed by the park's Visitor Services and Resource Management Division. The specimens can be used for interpretive programs and exhibits. This collection is managed for consumptive use by the Visitor Services and Resources Management; it is not part of the museum collection.

- b. **Reptiles and Amphibians.** Few species of reptiles and amphibians are currently represented in the museum collection. One scientific study involving reptiles and amphibians has been conducted at the park. The species are housed at an offsite university repository.
- c. **Mammals.** A research study of small mammals was conducted in 2005. The study included the collection and preservation of small mammals species found in the park. The mammal collection is housed at an offsite university repository.
- d. **Associated Records.** All records associated with specimens collected in conjunction with biological research are retained in addition to the specimens as part of the museum collection. Archival collections supplement future researchers' understanding of these collected specimens. These records include field notes; daily journals; maps and drawings; photographic negatives, prints, and slides; videotapes; sound recordings; raw data sheets; remote sensing data; copies of contracts; correspondence; repository agreements; specialists' reports and analyses; reports and manuscripts; specimens inventories and field catalogs; analytical study data; computer documentation and data; tabulations and lists; reports on all scientific samples lost through destructive analysis.

2. GEOLOGY

- a. **Rocks and Minerals.** There is one geological specimen in the park's museum collection. Additional specimens may be added to the collection as a result of resource management activities or other authorized scientific research.

- b. **Associated Records.** All records associated with specimens collected in conjunction with geological research are retained in addition to the specimens as part of the museum collection. Archival collections supplement future researchers' understanding of these collected specimens. These records include field notes; daily journals; maps and drawings; photographic negatives, prints, and slides; videotapes; sound recordings; raw data sheets; remote sensing data; copies of contracts; correspondence; repository agreements; specialists' reports and analyses; reports and manuscripts; specimens inventories and field catalogs; analytical study data; computer documentation and data; tabulations and lists; reports on all scientific samples lost through destructive analysis.

III. MUSEUM COLLECTIONS SUBJECT TO THE NATIVE AMERICAN GRAVES PROTECTION AND REPATRIATION ACT OF 1990

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA), 25 USC 3001-13, requires, in addition to other actions, a written summary of unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony. The park does not have any no human remains, unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony subject to NAGPRA in its museum collection.

NAGPRA requires a written, item-by-item inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects to be completed no later than November 16, 1995. The park does not have any any human remains and associated funerary objects subject to NAGPRA in its museum collection.

IV. ACQUISITION

The park acquires objects for the museum collections by gifts, purchase, exchange, transfer, field collection and loan. Museum objects must be acquired, accessioned, and cataloged in accordance with *Museum Handbook*, Part II, Museum Records. Acquisition of museum objects are governed by the park's ability to manage, preserve, and provide access to them according to NPS *Management Policies* (2006), Chapter 5; the standards for managing museum objects in Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management (1998), *Cultural Resource Management Guidelines* (1997), and Director's Order #24: NPS Museum Collections; NPS *Museum Handbook*, Part I, Museum Collections and Part III, Access and Use.

In accordance with NPS policy, the park will prohibit the acquisition of gifts with restrictions or limiting conditions. Such restrictions include copyright; the park will acquire copyright for all incoming accessions. Incoming loans will be acquired only for a particular purpose such as research or exhibition, and for specific period of time. Museum objects are acquired, accessioned, and cataloged in accordance with the NPS *Museum Handbook*, Part II, Museum Records.

The park will not be a partner to, or encourage in any way, the trafficking in illicitly collected materials. All acquisitions must be collected, exported, imported, transported, or otherwise obtain and possessed in full compliance with the laws and regulations of the country of origin, the United States federal government (including NAGPRA), and the individual states of the United States.

The acquisition of firearms included on the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF) list of prohibited/restricted weapons requires concurrent review by the regional curator and the regional law enforcement specialist.

The park superintendent, by delegation, represents the Director of the National Park Service and the Secretary of the Interior in accepting title to and responsibility for museum objects. The Superintendent will ensure that all collections acquired are in keeping with this Scope of Collection Statement before accepting the items as part of the permanent collection. The superintendent bears the ultimate responsibility for the acquisition and proper care and management of the museum collection. The superintendent has delegated day-to-day care to the park ranger with museum collection management as a collateral duty.

V. USES OF COLLECTIONS

The park's museum collection may be used for exhibits, interpretive programs, research, publications, or other interpretive media. The primary considerations for the use of museum objects are the preservation of each object in question and of the collection as a whole and accurate interpretation.

In accordance with NPS *Management Policies* (2006), Chapter 5 and 7, the park will not exhibit Native American human remains or photographs of those remains. Drawing, renderings, or cast of such remains will not be displayed without the consent of culturally affiliated Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations. The park will consult with culturally affiliated or traditionally associated people to determine the religious status of any object whose sacred nature is suspected but not confirmed. These consultations will occur before an object is exhibited or any action is taken that may have an adverse effect on its religious qualities.

Researchers and other specialists may examine objects and archival materials under the conditions and procedures outlines in Director's Order #24: NPS Museum Collections Management, Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management (1998), Cultural Resource Management Guideline (1997), and in the park's written "Museum Collections Access Procedures." Outside researchers must submit a research proposal to the superintendent for review by the park's Research Coordinator and other staff as appropriate.

Any interpretive use defined as consumptive must be authorized in advance, as outlines in Director's Order #24: NPS Museum Collection, Director's Order #28: Cultural

Resource Management (1998), *Cultural Resource Management Guideline* (1997), and Director's Order #6: Interpretation and Education (2005). The use of reproduction is preferred to the consumptive use of original objects.

Destructive analysis is a legitimate use of museum collections for approved research purposes when the impact is minor or when the object is common, in which case approval by the superintendent is required. If an object is rare or significant, a request for destructive analysis should be reviewed by the regional curator and may be approved only the regional director, as outlined in Director's Order # 24: NPS Museum Collections Management, Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management (1998) and *Cultural Resource Management* (1997).

Objects may be loaned out to qualified institutions for approved purposes in accordance with NPS *Museum Handbook*, Part II, Chapter 5: Outgoing Loans. Institutions must meet accepted museum standard for security, handling, and exhibition of NPS museum objects. Sensitive materials may require additional conditions prior to a loan commitment. Expenses related to loans of museum objects, including shipping and insurance, will normally be assumed by the borrower.

Photographs of museum objects are made available to the public to provide an indirect use of the museum collection through publications and exhibits (including exhibits on the park website). Many of the park's artifacts have been illustrated in publications.

All exhibits containing museum objects must have proper security, appropriate environmental controls, and proper mounts to ensure the long-term preservation of the objects.

VI. RESTRICTIONS

Restrictions in addition to those applying to the use of the museum collection outlined in Section IV of this statement are as follows:

In accordance with NPS *Management Policies* (2006) 7.5.5. "Consultation" and 5.3.5.5 "Museum Collections," and DO#24: NPS Museum Collections Management, curatorial staff should consult with traditional associated peoples and other cultural and community groups for whom the collection has significance. Archeological objects in the museum collection shall be made available to persons for use in religious rituals or spiritual activities in accordance with 36 CFR 79, Section 79.10 (c), "Curation of Federally-owned and Administered Archeological Collections," Requests to borrow non-archeological materials for religious rituals or spiritual activities will be addresses on a case-by-case basis.

In accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470 et seq.), the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 USC 470aa-mm), the National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998 (16 USC 5937), and NPS *Management Policies* (2006) 4.1.2. "Natural Resource Information" and 5.2.3

“Confidentiality,” the park may withhold from the public sensitive information concerning: rare, threatened, or endangered species; commercially valuable resources; minerals; paleontological resources; archeological and other cultural resources; objects of cultural patrimony and sensitive ethnographic information; information provided by individuals who wish the information to remain confidential; the identities of individuals who wish to remain anonymous. Inquiries of this nature will be referred to the regional Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) and Privacy Act Officer for consultation and possible review.

Restrictions may be placed on the publication of images or manuscripts in the museum collection if these materials are subject to copyright, and the National Park Service does not hold the copyright.

All endangered, threatened, or rare plants and vertebrate and invertebrate animals will be collected only when accidentally killed or dead from natural causes. The collection of threatened, endangered, or rare plant and animal species will comply with NPS *Management Policies* (2006), be in accordance with the provisions of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, and will be strictly limited according to the applicable rules of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Final disposition of type specimens will be determined at the Servicewide level and will adhere to recognized conventions established for specific disciplines.

The park will not knowingly be a partner to or encourage in any way the trafficking in illicitly collected materials.

VII. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

The Scope of Collection Statement will be reviewed every five years and be revised when necessary, to remain supportive and consistent with any changes in the park’s mission and National Park Service policies. Any revision to this document requires the approval of the superintendent.

The park has an approved Collection Management Plan. The plan was approved on November 22, 2004.

A small number of objects from the collection are housed at repositories outside the park:

1. Twenty-five reptile and amphibian specimens are housed at Arkansas State University, Jonesboro, Arkansas.
2. Twenty-three mammal specimens are housed at Fort Hayes State University, Fort Hayes, Kansas.